

For years, we have been telling the Health Care Financing Administration (HCFA) to be a more prudent purchaser of health care. Now, we need to provide them with the tools to act more like a private company and hold Medicare contractors accountable.

Specifically, the Medicare Contracting Flexibility Act would enable HCFA to contract with other types of companies besides health insurers to process claims for the Medicare program. Right now, the pool of potential contractors is limited and has been steadily diminishing, leaving HCFA at the mercy of the few contractors that remain. If one fails or has difficulty processing claims, HCFA is hard-pressed to find a replacement.

This problem is especially evident in HCFA's inability to bring its contractors into compliance for the year 2000. Although several contractors are not yet in compliance, HCFA appears to have little leverage in forcing contractors to make the necessary system adjustments. This means that January 1, 2000, Medicare's claims processing system could malfunction, wreaking havoc throughout the provider community.

The Medicare Contracting Flexibility Act would enable HCFA to solve this short-term problem by expanding the pool of potential contractors and fostering more competition among companies so that HCFA could get the best value and service for each taxpayer dollar spent.

The Medicare Contracting Flexibility Act would also give HCFA the ability to solve long-term problems by laying the groundwork for other changes to the contracting program. For example, HCFA could set performance standards for contractors, or combine claims processing for Medicare Parts A and B under one contractor, as opposed to having two separate entities.

All of these changes would translate into better, more effective service for the Medicare program, and ultimately the nation's 39 million Medicare beneficiaries. I urge my fellow Members of Congress to join with me in passing the Medicare Contracting Flexibility Act. Together we can ensure that HCFA has the tools to be a more prudent purchaser of health care.

CONGRATULATING THE NOAA CORPS ON ITS 81ST ANNIVERSARY

HON. CONSTANCE A. MORELLA

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 25, 1998

Mrs. MORELLA. Mr. Speaker, this year marks the 81st anniversary of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration Commissioned Corps. Known as "America's Seventh Service," the officers of the NOAA Corps are an integral part of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, and they serve with distinction throughout this multi-disciplinary scientific organization. I am proud to congratulate the NOAA Corps for 81 years of dedicated service to our Nation.

The NOAA Corps was designed to allow flexibility in the assignment of professionals to remote, hazardous, or otherwise arduous duties throughout the wide range of vital environmental and stewardship activities encompassed by NOAA. Corps officers today com-

bine such unique qualifications as: research ship and aircraft operations; technical expertise with advanced academic backgrounds in hydrography, geodesy, fisheries sciences, meteorology, and oceanography; and leadership in technical program and data management contributing to the coherence, integrity, and effectiveness of the administrative structure of NOAA.

The dedicated scientists, engineers, and officers of the uniformed NOAA Corps have a long and decorated tradition of providing mobility, flexibility, operational, and professional skills in a unique response capability to our Nation. The Corps houses experts in nautical charting and hydrographic surveying. These functions are vital to our national interest in ensuring the continued safe navigation of trade. NOAA Corps pilots provide critical operations when conducting low-altitude penetration missions of hurricanes and tropical storms in support of weather research and prediction. Corps officers supply the data collection and management that are requisite to ensuring accurate fisheries stock and turtle and marine mammal assessments.

The Corps has contributed over the recent decades in providing valuable scientific and engineering skills, especially in times of national emergencies. The Corps made important contributions during both Operations Desert Shield and Desert Storm. NOAA provided ship, aircraft, and technical skills during the Gulf War to assess the oil-based environmental damages caused by Iraq. Shore personnel contributed scientific expertise in hazardous materials management, while a NOAA ship carried scientists in the Gulf to evaluate the extent of environmental damages. Also, NOAA Corps officers and ships provided crucial survey support in response to the TWA Flight 800 recovery effort. The Corps swiftly located the wreckage of TWA Flight 800 and created highly detailed map products that greatly facilitated the retrieval of wreckage by Navy divers.

Today, the NOAA Corps expertly performs its missions, whether in charting our Nation's coastline, assessing our fisheries stocks, or flying into hurricanes for scientific research. NOAA Corps officers serve in NOAA research laboratories and program offices throughout the Nation and in remote locations around the world. These officers remain ready to apply their science and service skills to the many problems facing the United States in the management and study of oceanic and atmospheric resources.

I extend my warmest congratulations to the men and women of the NOAA Corps on this 81st anniversary. The expertise and flexibility that the Corps has demonstrated in the past will serve the Nation for years to come. The NOAA Corps has reached a celebrated milestone, and I wish it an even greater future.

HONORING REVEREND WILLIE H. UPSHAW, D.D.

HON. ELIOT L. ENGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 25, 1998

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, the City of Yonkers and especially the Mount Carmel Baptist Church are fortunate to have a pastor such as

the Reverend Willie H. Upshaw. Dr. Upshaw has been pastor of the Church for 31 years, since 1967. It was under his guidance that the membership grew from 150 to more than 2,500.

Dr. Upshaw was born in Alabama and began his journey in the church early in life as an active member of the Galilee Baptist Church. In 1957 he moved to New York where he was licensed to the ministry and, in 1967, ordained.

That same year Dr. Upshaw became Pastor of the Mount Carmel Baptist Church where he sees to the needs of his flock by visiting and praying with the sick and shut-ins, dedicating infants, bringing the Gospel to persons at nursing homes and prisons and helping those in the community who look to him for guidance and counsel.

Dr. Upshaw served as Executive Vice President of the Yonkers Council of Churches, as President of the Ministerial Fellowship of Yonkers, as a member of the Central Hudson Baptist Association, the Central Hudson Baptist Retreat, and the Board of Directors of Yonkers General Hospital. He has received the Community Service Award and was recognized by the American Heart Association for unparalleled dedication to the Heart Healthy Education Project. Dr. Upshaw and his wife Carolyn have two children and two grandchildren.

He personifies the good that one man can bring to a community. I salute him for the good work he has done for all of us.

RECOGNIZING THE COLORADO GUNSMITHING ACADEMY

HON. BOB SCHAFFER

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 25, 1998

Mr. BOB SCHAFFER of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, as the Congressman representing the Fourth District of the State of Colorado, I am proud to have constituents like Earl and Charlene Bridges who run the Colorado Gunsmithing Academy in Lamar, Colorado. These individuals set the standard for integrity and craftsmanship for small business in America and I am grateful for their contribution to not only the state, but the entire nation. I submit the following article detailing the success of the Colorado Gunsmithing Academy for the RECORD.

STUDENTS SAY LAMAR ACADEMY GIVES THEM GOOD SHOT AT A JOB

(BY KIT MINICLIER)

LAMAR—Students at the Colorado Gunsmithing Academy of Lamar start by building their own rifles from scratch.

The approach enables them to learn patience and development skills in stockmaking, metalsmithing, welding and other disciplines while building their own single-shot rifle.

It is theirs to take home, and many use them to demonstrate their expertise when applying for their first job in their new profession.

Only 4½ years old, the academy is already developing a national and international reputation, attracting students from Connecticut to California and from Norway, Sweden, Australia and Holland.

It is one of three gunsmithing schools in Colorado. There are only 17 in the nation,

said Charlene Bridges, president of the Lamar school. The other Colorado schools are at Trinidad State Junior College and the Colorado School of Trades in Lakewood.

Bridges' husband, J. Earl Bridges, is director and chief instructor. He has been a gunsmith for 15 years and has been teaching the craft for the past six.

Since it opened, the academy "has worked on no less than 3,000 firearms, and maybe four have been returned to redo something or because we overlooked something," Earl Bridges said.

In addition to learning how to build their own rifles from stock to trigger assembly to barrel, students are expected to repair or remodel a minimum of 40 firearms during their mandatory 2,240 hours at the academy.

Roughly one-third of their time must be spent on "design, function and repair of firearms." Only 175 hours are spent on theory. There is no homework, just many hours of painstaking precision work, and students are encouraged to read, said Charlene Bridges.

A major difference between this school and others is the emphasis on the basics involved in building a gun from raw metal bar stock, said instructor and part owner Michael Syler, who owned a gun shop near Dallas before moving to Lamar.

Tuition, excluding room and board, is \$11,760 for the course, and students pay an additional \$5,300 to acquire the tools of their trade.

"The quality of the work here is impeccable. Everything approved by (Bridges) must be top notch," said student Jay Crowder, 27, of Knoxville, Tenn.

Although the school doesn't guarantee job placement, "it seems like anyone who needs a job gets one. Eventually, I want a place of my own," Crowder said.

Student Mike Fricks, 29, of Texarkana, Texas, said he appreciated the opportunity to "do finer quality work at a higher standard rather than just basic gun repair."

Fricks' current project, and his last before graduating, is a double gun, which has two independent triggers and barrels just in case one malfunctions. He already has lined up a job after sending a perspective employer a gun he made.

Kevin Macluskie, 28, said he finished his rifle in 270 hours. The school is open 10 hours a day, four days a week, although students may elect to go only six or eight hours a day and take longer to graduate.

Several other students, each of whom has his own spacious work bench, spoke positively of the close, careful supervision and the encouragement. Recently, there were 10 students in the academy, each working at his own level.

The academy's system produces fine results, says Taylor Carroll of Carroll's Gun Shop in Wharton, Texas, who hired academy graduate Dave Wright after visiting the school.

"I've been in business 38 years," said Carroll, who sells guns and has always employed a gunsmith for custom work and repairs. When his veteran gunsmith retired after more than 30 years, "I began searching for a gunsmith."

He knew Earl Bridges by reputation, visited the spacious shop south of Lamar twice and talked with the instructors. "I was happy with what I saw," and he is delighted with Wright.

"I'm very, very satisfied with everything he has done for me," Carroll said.

HONORING THE LATE LEONARD HARPER

HON. CHARLES B. RANGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 25, 1998

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the late Leonard Harper on his remarkable achievements in the field of theater and stage shows.

Mr. Harper was one of the leading figures who transformed Harlem into a cultural center during the 1920's. His nightclub productions at Connie Inn, Lafayette Theater and the opening of the new Apollo Theater drew people from all over the world.

Mr. Harper's accomplishments on Broadway include the all-Black "Kentucky Club Revue" at the New Amsterdam Theater, and his work as a director on the big musical hit, "Hot Chocolates" at the Hudson Theater. The production was a milestone, the first-ever production with three Black men as the sole creative force, which changed Broadway forever.

Mr. Harper brought the cabaret form of entertainment to a professional level. As a producer and a brilliant choreographer, he introduced some of the most extraordinary talents to ever perform on stage and cabaret.

Mr. Harper was previously honored by the New York State Assembly and the City Council of New York for his remarkable achievements.

Mr. Speaker, I ask you and my colleagues to join me in saluting Mr. Leonard Harper for his contributions to the community and his extraordinary accomplishments.

TORTURE AND MURDER OF AKAL TAKHT JATHEDAR BY INDIAN POLICE MUST BE INVESTIGATED AND PUNISHED

HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 25, 1998

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, the truth about India's brutality towards the Sikhs continues to come to light. A group of 13 human-rights activists issued a statement on May 19 at a press conference in Chandigarh about the torture and murder of Gurdev Singh Kaunke, the Jathedar of the Akal Takht, from December 25, 1992 to January 1, 1993. After being tortured for a week, Jathedar Kaunke, the religious leader of the Sikh Nation, was murdered by the police.

Jathedar Kaunke was abducted on December 25, 1992 by the police from the Jagraon subdivision of the Ludhiana district. Even Akali Dal leader Parkash Singh Badal, now the Chief Minister of Punjab, condemned this action. He was briefly detained for his statement. Yet he has refused to refer this terrible incident for investigation by India's Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) on the flimsy pretext that it would demoralize the murderous, out-of-control Punjab police. It is a well-known fact among the people of Punjab that the person responsible for the torture and murder of Jathedar Kaunke is SSP Swarn Singh Ghotna. Ghotna is not a last name, but a very inhumane torture technique used by the police for which he is infamous.

On January 2, 1993, the police claimed that Jathedar Kaunke had escaped. This claim was false. He had been killed the day before. According to a news article, he was murdered by being torn in half, similar to the way that the driver for another religious leader, Bhab Charan Singh, was murdered by the Indians.

The human-rights activists created a commission to look into the matter. According to their statement, they seek "an appointment with the Chief Minister of Punjab to acquaint him with its findings and to demand registration of a case against the culprits." They pointed out that this demand "is no more than a reiteration of the position that Parkash Singh Badal himself had taken at the time of the incident. The Akal Takht is the highest institution of the Sikhs that embodies their sacral and secular aspirations. Its former Jathedar was inhumanely tortured to death. We are confident that the Sikh Chief Minister of Punjab would not treat this matter in the same lackadaisical spirit that generally marks his attitude on our human-rights concerns." They also demanded police protection for key witnesses in the case because India has a record of intimidating, bribing, even killing witnesses.

Signers of this statement include Hindu human-rights activist Ram Narayan Kumar, Justice Kuldip Singh, President of the World Sikh Council, Justice Ajit Singh Bains, chairman of the Punjab Human Rights Organization, Inderjit Singh Jaijee, chairman of the Movement Against State Repression, Dr. Sukhjit Kaur, Maj. Gen. Narinder Singh, Amrik Singh Muksar, D.S. Gill, R. S. Bains, Amar Singh Chahal, Jaspal Singh Dhillon, Mrs. Baljit Kaur, and Navkiran Singh. They should be recognized for their courage in standing up to the Indian tyranny.

This incident reveals the truth that for minorities living under Indian rule, there is no democracy. The mere fact that they have the right to choose their oppressors does not mean that they live in a democracy. In this light, it is not surprising that there are 17 freedom movements throughout India. If the United States is interested in real freedom, peace, and stability in South Asia, we must support self-determination for the Sikh Nation and all the nations of South Asia. I call on my colleagues to join in supporting an internationally-supervised plebiscite in Punjab, Khalsitan, so that the political status of this troubled country can be decided the democratic way. I also call for my colleagues to vote to stop all aid to India until the basic human and democratic rights of all people are respected. I would like to introduce the statement from The Committee for Coordination on Disappearances in Punjab in the RECORD.

THE COMMITTEE FOR COORDINATION ON DISAPPEARANCES IN PUNJAB

Bhai Gurdev Singh Kaunke, former Jathedar of the Akal Takht, was illegally arrested from his village home in Jagraon subdivision of Ludhiana district on 25 December 1992. The police authorities later claimed that Bhai Gurdev Singh Kaunke escaped from the custody of 2 January 1993, a claim that was widely condemned as false. Holding the then Chief Minister Beant Singh responsible for the murder of Jathedar Kaunke, Akali Dal (Badal) had not only demanded his resignation but had also asked for a high powered judicial inquiry to determine the truth. Prakash Singh Badal, the present Chief Minister of Punjab, was himself detained when he was visiting the bereaved at